

## HEX

Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar, in others to *heterodox* tenets. *Locke.*

**HETERODOX.** *n. f.* An opinion peculiar. Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**HETEROGENEAL.** *adj.* [*heterogene*, French; *heteros* and *genos*.] Not of the same nature; not kindred.

Let the body adjacent and ambient be not commaterial, but merely *heterogeneous* towards the body that is to be preserved: such are quicksilver and white amber to herbs and flies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneous, and similar; and that whole rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneous*, and dissimilar. *Newton's Opt.*

**HETEROGENEITY.** *n. f.* [*heterogenēitē*, Fr. from *heterogeneous*.] 1. Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities. 2. Opposite or dissimilar part.

Guaiacum, burnt with an open fire in a chimney, is sequestered into ashes and foot; whereas the same wood, distilled in a retort, does yield far other *heterogeneities*, and is resolved into oil, spirit, vinegar, water and charcoal. *Boyle.*

**HETEROGENEOUS.** *adj.* [*heteros* and *genos*.] Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature.

I have with great care observed the condition of such *heterogeneous* bodies, which I found immerged and included in the mass of this fundstone. *Woodward.*

**HETEROGENEOUS.** *n. f.* [*heteros* and *genos*.] Those whose shadows fall only one way, as the shadows of us who live north of the Tropick fall at noon always to the North.

To HEW. *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed*. [*hæpan*, Saxon; *hauwen*, Dutch.]

1. To cut with an edged instrument; to hack. Upon the joint the lucky steel did light, And made such way that *hew'd* it quite in twain. *Spenser.*

I had purpose Once more to *hew* thy target from thy brawn, Or lose my arm for't. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He was *hewn* in pieces by Hamilton's friends. *Hayward.*

One Vane was so grievously *hewn*, that many thousands have died of less than half his hurts, whereof he was cured. *Hayward.*

2. To chop; to cut. Scarce can I speak, my choler is so great: Oh! I could *hew* up rocks, and fight with flint. *Shakespeare.*

He from deep wells with engines water drew, And us'd his noble hands the wood to *hew*. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. To fell, as with an ax. He that depends Upon your favours, twines with firs of lead, And *hews* down oaks with rushes. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Brave followers, yonder stands the thorny wood, Which, by the heav'n's assistance and your strength, Must by the roots be *hewn* up yet ere night. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*

Yet shall the axe of justice *hew* him down, And level with the root his lofty crown. *Sandys.*

He from the mountain *hewing* timber tall, Began to build a vessel of huge bulk. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

We'll force the gate where Marcus keeps his guard, And *hew* down all that would oppose our passage. *Addison.*

4. To form or shape with an axe. Thou hast *hewed* thee out a sepulchre here, as he that *hewed* him out a sepulchre on high. *Is. xxii. 16.*

Nor is it so proper to *hew* out religious reformations by the sword, as to polish them by fair and equal disputations. *K. Ch.*

This river rises in the very heart of the Alps, and has a long valley that seems *hewn* out on purpose to give its waters a passage amidst so many rocks. *Addison on Italy.*

Next unto bricks are preferred the square *hewn* stone. *Mort.*

5. To form laboriously. The gate was adamant; eternal frame! Which, *hew'd* by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came, The labour of a god. *Dryden's Fables.*

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than *hewing* out new. *Pope to Swift.*

**HEWER.** *n. f.* [*from hew*.] One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

At the building of Solomon's temple there were fourscore thousand *hewers* in the mountains. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**HEXAGON.** *n. f.* [*hexagone*, French; *hex* and *gonia*.] A figure of six sides or angles: the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

**HEXAGONAL.** *adj.* [*from hexagon*.] Having six sides or corners.

As for the figures of crystal, it is for the most part *hexagonal*, or six-cornered. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Many of them shoot into regular figures; as crystal and bastard diamonds into *hexagonal*. *Ray on the Creation.*

**HEXAGONY.** *n. f.* [*from hexagon*.] A figure of six angles. When I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagonies*, or *hexangular*

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cellars of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were mathematicians? *Bramb. against Hobbs.*

**HEXAMETER.** *n. f.* [*hex* and *metron*.] A verse of six feet. The Latin *hexameter* has more feet than the English heroic.

**HEXANGULAR.** *adj.* [*hex* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having six corners.

*Hexangular* sprigs or shoots of crystal, of various sizes, some clear, and others a little soiled. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**HEXAPOD.** *n. f.* [*hex* and *podis*.] An animal with six feet. I take those to have been the *hexapods*, from which the greater sort of beetles come; for that sort of *hexapods* are eaten in America. *Ray on the Creation.*

**HEXASTICK.** *n. f.* [*hex* and *stichos*.] A poem of six lines. *Ray on the Creation.*

**HEY.** *interj.* [*from high*.] An expression of joy, or mutual exhortation; the contrary to the Latin *hei*.

Shadwell from the town retires, To bless the wood with peaceful lyric; Then *hey* for praise and panegyric. *Prior.*

**HEYDAY.** *interj.* [*for high day*.] An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder. Thou'lt say anon he is some kin to thee, Thou spend' it such *heyday* wit in praising him. *Shakespeare.*

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady, Not love, if any lov'd her, *heyday*! *Fludibras, p. i.*

**HEYDAY.** *n. f.* A frolic; wildness. At your age The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble, And waits upon the judgment. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**HEYDEGIVES.** *n. f.* A wild frolic dance. But friendly fairies met with many graces, And light-foot nymphs can chase the ling'ring night With *heydegives*, and trimly trodden traces. *Spenser.*

**HIA'TION.** *n. f.* [*from hia*, Latin.] The act of gaping. Men observing the continual *hiation*, or holding open its mouth, conceive the intention thereof to receive the aliment of air; but this is also occasioned by the greatness of the lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**HIA'TUS.** *n. f.* [*hiatus*, Latin.] 1. An aperture; a breach. Those *hiatus*'s are at the bottom of the sea, whereby the abyss below open into and communicates with it. *Woodward.*

2. The opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final vowel. The *hiatus* should be avoided with more care in poetry than in oratory; and I would try to prevent it, unless where the cutting it off is more prejudicial to the sound than the *hiatus* itself. *Pope.*

**HIERNAL.** *adj.* [*hiernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the Winter. This star should rather manifest its warming power in the Winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in its *hiernal* conversion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**HICCIUS DOCCIUS.** *n. f.* [*corrupted*, I fancy, from *hic est doctus*, this or here is the learned man. Used by jugglers of themselves.] A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose. An old dull sot, who told the clock For many years at Bridewell stock, At Westminster and Hicks's hall, And *hiccius doctus* play'd in all; Where, in all governments and times, He had been both friend and foe to crimes. *Fludibras, p. iii.*

**HICCOUGH.** *n. f.* [*hiccup*, Danish.] A convulsion of the stomach producing sobb. So by an abbey's skeleton of late I heard an echo supererogate Through imperfection, and the voice restore, As if she had the *hiccup* o'er and o'er. *Cleveland.*

Sneezing cureth the *hiccup*, and is profitable unto women in hard labour. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If the stomach be hurt, singultus or *hiccup* follows, with vomiting and nausea. *Wise's Surgery.*

To HICCUGH. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To sob with convulsion of the stomach. To HICCUP. *v. n.* [*corrupted from hiccup*.] To sob with a convulsed stomach. Quoth he, to bid me not to love, Is to forbid my pulse to move, My beard to grow, my ears to prick up, Or, when I'm in a fit, to *hiccup*. *Fludibras, p. ii.*

**HICKWALL.** *n. f.* A bird. *Ansforth.*

**HID.** *part. pass. of hide.* Thus fame shall be achiev'd, renowned on earth; And what most merits fame, in silence *hid*. *Milton.*

Nature and nature's laws lay *hid* in night; God said, let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope's Epist.*

To HIDE. *v. a.* preter. *hid*; part. pass. *hid* or *hidden*. [*hidian*, Saxon.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge. Avaunt, and quit my sight; let the earth *hide* thee! *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

His reasons are as two grains of wheat *hid* in two bushels of chaff. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Nile hears him knocking at his sev'nfold gates, And seeks his *hidden* springs, and fears his nephews fates. *Dr.*

Thus he has *hidden*, hope not thou to know. *Dryden.*

The several parts lay *hidden* in the piece; Th' occasion but exerted that, or this. *Dryden.*

Then for my corps a homely grave provide, Which love and me from publick scorn may *hide*. *Dryden.*

Seas *hid* with navies, chariots passing o'er The channel, on a bridge from shore to shore. *Dryden.*

With what astonishment and veneration may we look into our own souls, where there are such *hidden* stores of virtue and knowledge, such inexhaustible sources of perfection? *Addison.*

The crafty being makes a much longer voyage than Ulysses, puts in practice many more wiles, and *hides* himself under a greater variety of shapes. *Addison.*

Hell trembles at the sight, and *hides* its head In utmost darkness, while on earth each heart Is filled with peace. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

To HIDE. *v. n.* To lye *hid*; to be concealed. A fox, that had been hard run, begged of a countryman, at work in a wood, to help him to some *hiding* place. *L'Estrange.*

Our bolder talents in full view display'd; Your virtues open fairest in the shade: Bred to disguise, in publick 'tis you *hide*, Where none distinguish 'twixt your shame and pride, Weakness or delicacy. *Pope.*

**HIDE AND SEEK.** *n. f.* A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them. The boys and girls would venture to come and play at *hide and seek* in his hair. *Gulliver's Travels.*

**HIDE.** *n. f.* [*hides*, Saxon; *haude*, Dutch.] 1. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed. The trembling weapon past Through nine bull *hides*, each under other plac'd On his broad shield. *Dryden.*

Pilistratus was first to graft their hands, And spread soft *hides* upon the yellow sands. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. The human skin: in contempt. Oh, tyger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide*! How could'st thou drain the life-blood of the child? *Shakespeare.*

His mantle, now his *hide*, with rugged hairs Cleaves to his back; a famis'd face he bears. *Dryden.*

3. A certain quantity of land. [*Hide*, *hyde*, French; *hida*, barbarous Latin, as much as one plough can till.] *Ansforth.*

One of the first things was the perfecting of the Winchester book, being a more particular inquisition than had been before of every *hide* of land within the precincts of his conquest, and how they were holden. *Watson.*

**HIDEBOUND.** *adj.* [*hide* and *bound*.] 1. A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other. It sometimes comes by poverty and bad keeping; at other times from over-riding, or a surfeit. *Parriars Dist.*

2. [*In trees*.] Being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth. A root of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will not keep open without somewhat put into it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Like fainted *hidebound* trees, that just have got Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Swift.*

3. Harsh; untractable. And still the harsher and *hidebound*, The damfels prove, become the fonder. *Fludibras, p. ii.*

4. Niggardly; penurious; parsimonious. *Ansforth.*

**HIDEOUS.** *adj.* [*hideus*, French.] Horrible; dreadful; shocking. If he could have turned himself to as many forms as Proteus, every form should have been made *hideous*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Thou echo'st me, As if there were some monster in thy thoughts, Too *hideous* to be shewn. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

I fled, and cry'd out death! Hell trembled at the *hideous* name, and sigh'd From all her caves, and back rebounded death. *Milton.*

Her eyes grew stiffen'd, and with sulphur burn; Her curling snakes with hissings form return; And open all the furies of her face. *Dryden's An.*

'Tis forced through the hiatus's at the bottom of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the sea into the most horrible disorder, making it rage and roar with a most *hideous* and amazing noise. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**HIDEOUSLY.** *adv.* [*from hideous*.] Horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that shocks. To welcome the condition of the time; Which cannot look more *hideously* on me, Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

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This, in the present application, is *hideously* profane; but the sense is intelligible. *Callier's Defence.*

**HIDEOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [*from hideous*.] Horribleness; dreadful-ness; terrour. *Callier's Defence.*

**HIDER.** *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] He that hides. To HIE. *v. n.* [*hiezan*, Saxon.]

1. To hasten; to go in haste. When they had mark'd the changed skies, They wift their hour was spent; then each to rest him *hies*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 2.*

In a fair moon-shine night thither he *hies* to dig it up. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

My will is even this, That presently you *hie* you home to bed. *Shakespeare.*

Well, I will *hie*, And so bestow these papers as you bade me. *Shak. Ju. Cæs.*

Some to the shores do fly, Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd; But running from, all to destruction *hie*. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

The snake no sooner hilt, But virtue heard it, and away the *hie*. *Crashaw.*

Thither, full fraught with mischievous revenge, Accurs'd, and in a curst hour, he *hies*. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Thus he advis'd me, on yon aged tree Hang up thy lute, and *hie* thee to the sea. *Waller.*

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies*. *Dryden.*

2. It was anciently used with the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almost obsolete in all its uses. Auster spy'd him; Cruel Auster thither *hie'd* him. *Crashaw.*

**HIERARCH.** *n. f.* [*hierarch*, and *archē*; *hierarque*, Fr.] The chief of a sacred order. Angels, by imperial summons call'd, Forthwith from all the ends of heav'n appear'd, Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

**HIERARCHICAL.** *adj.* [*hierarchique*, French; *from hierarch*.] Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

**HIERARCHY.** *n. f.* [*hierarchie*, French, *from hierarch*.] 1. A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings: Out of the *hierarchies* of angels shewn, The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest. *Fairfax, b. i.*

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats; Which, if they did not die, might seem to be A tenth rank in the heavenly *hierarchy*. *Donne.*

These the supreme king Exalted to such pow'r, and gave to rule, Each in his *hierarchy*, the orders bright. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Jehova, from the summit of the sky, Environ'd with his winged *hierarchy*, The world survey'd. *Sandys.*

The blessed of mortal wights, now questionable the highest faint in the celestial *hierarchy*, began to be so importuned, that a great part of the divine liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Hewel's Vocal Forest.*

2. Ecclesiastical establishment. The presbytery had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the *hierarchy* of England. *Bacon.*

While the old levitical *hierarchy* continued, it was part of the